REMARKS

I.   Status of Claims

Claims 1-16 are pending. Claims 1 and 10 are independent.

II.   Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by LUZ et al. (US 6,321,073 B1)

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by LUZ et al. (US 6,321,073 B1), hereafter referred to as LUZ. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections because LUZ neither explicitly nor implicitly, discloses, teaches or suggests all of the limitations of the claims. In particular, starting with independent claim 1, LUZ fails to disclose:

> 1. An apparatus for compensating the gain of an automatic gain
> controller (AGC) in a receiver including the AGC for controlling
> the gain of received packet data in a mobile communication system
> where packet data is discontinuously transmitted, comprising:
>
> a compensation controller <u>for receiving an AGC value from
> the AGC</u>, sampling the AGC value by a predetermined sample
> number for a predetermined period, and obtaining an AGC
> compensation gain by calculating the difference between a sampled
> AGC value with a reference gain for the predetermined period; and
>
> a compensator for compensating the AGC value with the
> AGC compensation gain, thereby correcting errors generated in view
> of the nature of the AGC (emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner that LUZ anticipates claims 1. Specifically, Applicants argue that at the least, LUZ fails to anticipate "a compensation controller <u>for receiving an AGC value from the AGC</u>" for two reasons. First, LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 *does not receive an AGC value.* Second, LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 *does not receive from the AGC.*

The Examiner cited column 4 lines 12-45 of LUZ as disclosing a compensation controller for receiving an AGC value from the AGC. Based upon the cited portion of LUZ it appears that

the Examiner is suggesting that LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 anticipates the Applicant's compensation controller. Applicants' refer examiner to LUZ's drawing figure 2 that is reproduced below for the Examiner's convenience.

FIG. 2
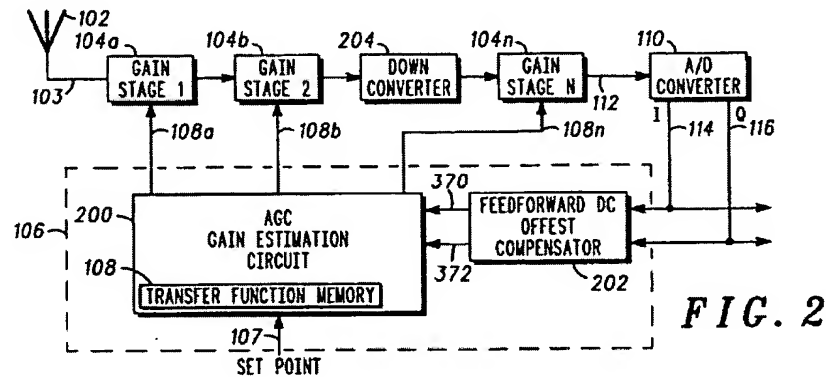
From LUZ's drawing figure 2 it is clear that LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 is operatively coupled in a feedback path of the AGC between a signal path of the receiver comprising the AGC compensated received signal and an input of the AGC gain estimation portion of the AGC. In other words, LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 receives *a signal that was received by the radiotelephone and has been compensated by the AGC.* Further, LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 receives *from the signal path of the receiver comprising the AGC compensated received signal.*

By contrast, the Applicants' invention of claim 1 requires that the compensation controller <u>receive an AGC value from the AGC</u>. By way of example, consider the exemplary embodiment of the applicants' invention depicted in Applicants' drawing figure 3 that is reproduced below for the Examiner's convenience.
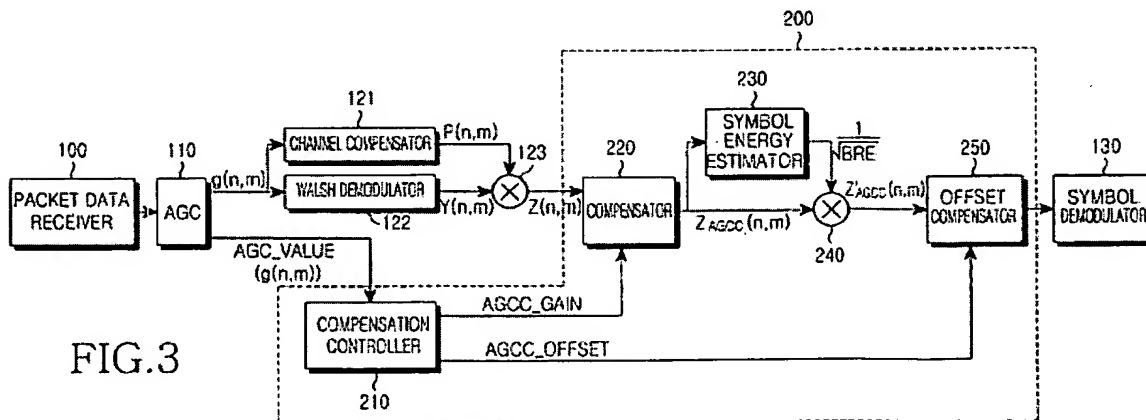
FIG.3

From the Applicants' drawing figure 3 it is clear that the compensation controller 210 receives _an AGC value_. By way of another example starting in line 30 of page 7 of the Applicant's specification, an AGC value is a value that "represents the power level of a distorted signal generated during the time required for stabilization." By way of a further example from line 2 of page 8 of the Applicant's specification, an AGC value "is the gain of one symbol in a slot." In other words, an AGC value is a value representing a power level or amount of gain from the AGC. A signal that was received by the radiotelephone that has been compensated by the AGC is not a value representing a power level or amount of gain from the AGC. Instead, a signal that was received by the radiotelephone that has been compensated by the AGC is a received communications signal that has been adjusted. Thus, LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 does not receive an AGC value.

From the Applicants' drawing figure 3 it is clear that the compensation controller 210 receives _from the AGC 110_. A signal path of a receiver comprising an AGC compensated received signal is not the same as an AGC. In other words the origin of the signal received by the compensation controller is the AGC in the Applicants' invention, whereas LUZ teaches that the origin of the signal received by the compensation controller is a signal path of a receiver comprising an AGC compensated received signal. Thus, LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 does not receive from the AGC.

Therefore, at the least, LUZ fails to anticipate "a compensation controller for receiving an AGC value from the AGC." LUZ's feedforward DC offset compensator circuit 202 neither receives _an AGC value_ nor receives _from an AGC_. As such, LUZ clearly cannot anticipate "a compensation controller for receiving an AGC value from the AGC," as recited in Applicants' claim 1. As such, claims 1 is allowable over LUZ for the reasons given above and withdrawal of the rejections are hereby requested. Claim 10 comprises similar subject matter to that of claim 1 and is therefore allowable for reasons similar to those given above. Dependent claims 2-9 and 11-16 are allowable for the reasons given above by virtue of their dependence on independent claims 1 and 10.
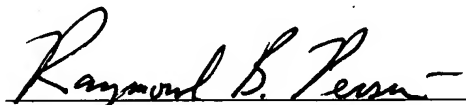
III.   Conclusion

In view of the above, it is believed that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is respectfully requested.   Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: May 8, 2006

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